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The survey consisted in the application to seventeen Protestant churches of Malden of a very carefully worked-out series of standards covering (1) site, (2) building placement and construction, (3) service system, (4) church rooms, (5) religious school rooms, (6) community-service rooms. On the basis of these specifications a score card was constructed, which permitted a comparison of the different church plants in numerical terms.

Among the specifications of the standards used are the following:

The site should be large enough to provide in front for ample lawns and shrubbery for outdoor fêtes, pageants and other festivals. A plot of from 3 to 10 acres, depending upon the size of the community to be served, is necessary for these activities. Where city congestion is such as to prevent acquisition of standard site, roof garden should be planned for festivals, song services, play and other outdoor activities. Where playground and athletic field are separated from the church site they should not be so distant that the school and gymnasium equipment cannot be used.

The most striking thing about the survey is the conception, implicit in the whole study, that the church must now be regarded, to a much greater extent than hitherto, as an institution like the public library or the Young Men's Christian Association, in which any member of the community, either directly or indirectly, has an interest, and, correspondingly, the church itself must be regarded as responsible to the community to the extent that it seeks to become a community institution.

ROBERT E. PARK

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Proceedings of the National Conference of Social Work, at the Forty-Seventh Annual Session, held in New Orleans, April 14-21, 1920. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. Pp. 524. \$3.50.

This annual report contains one hundred and twenty-one brief papers read at the annual meeting of the National Conference on Social Work. These papers are divided into the following sections: children; delinquents and correction; health; public agencies and institutions; the family; industrial and economic problems; the local community; mental hygiene; organization of social forces; and the uniting of native and foreign-born in America. Some of these articles are of course dull, others of only local or historical interest; still others deal only with questions of method or technique. But most of them are interesting and a few splendid. Among the last might be mentioned:

"The Spirit of Social Service," by Judge Ben B. Lindsay; "The Immigrant and Social Unrest," by Jane Addams; "Minimum of Medical Insight Required by Social Service Workers with Delinquents," by C. Macfie Campbell; "The Desired Minimum of Sociological Insight for Workers with Delinquents," by A. J. Todd; "Need for and Uses of a Standard Minimum Quantity Budget," by Royal Meeker; "The Institutional Care of Crippled and Dependent Children," by John E. Fish. Other papers are valuable in the constructive programs offered. Possibly the most important factor is the emphasis upon methods of prevention instead of mere relief which runs through the whole series. Like other annual reports of this conference it is a source book of information and an important book of reference.

G. S. DOW

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War Thrift and Government Control of the Liquor Business in Great Britain and the United States. By THOMAS NIXON CARVER. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History, Preliminary Studies of the War, Nos. 10 and 13. New York: Oxford University Press, 1919. Pp. 68 and 192.

It is unfortunate that these two studies should have been bound together in a single volume because they appeal to two distinct classes of readers and because the one on the subject of thrift has a deep peace-time significance. The economic nature of thrift is nowhere set forth as clearly as in Professor Carver's monograph. It is worthy of being revised in the light of both war and peace conditions and then of being read universally. Thrift is not a process of hoarding money nor of spending it for the nonessentials of life in nonessential quantities, but for the essentials of life in essential quantities.

Professor Carver analyzes the nature of the opposition of the newspapers during the war to publishing anything in support of thrift. This deplorable situation he attributes to the fact that most newspapers and magazines "live mainly upon the advertising of non-essentials." While the discussion of "War Thrift" is incomplete it is unusually effective.

The monograph on the government control of the liquor business is of especial value because of the way in which it discloses the powerful control that the liquor interests exercise on the British government.

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